

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM



By William Pitt

Keep the calf growing.

Keep poultry houses clean.

Clean out the feed troughs daily.

Sweet clover does well on any soil.

Vetch and rye will grow well together.

Foamy butter is a sign that the cream is too sour.

Sharpen and repair the garden tools for next season's use.

Young peach trees are never as sturdy as apple trees.

The little things on the farm often represent the best profit.

It takes just a little bad cream to spoil the whole batch for butter.

Watch your machinery for loose bolts and nuts, and don't forget the oil can.

Wherever dairy products are worked up on the farm the dairy thermometer is essential.

Summer or winter a good dairy thermometer pays its way wherever dairy cows are kept.

In setting the orchard stick to the proven varieties. Let some one else do the experimenting.

To double the amount of milk per acre and cut the cost of milk production in two—build a silo.

Build the roosts all one height. It saves competition among the hens to see which can roost the highest.

Two of the best acreage-saving money-making propositions up to the farmers today are silage and alfalfa.

The manager of one of the largest duck farms claims that an expert can scald and dress a duckling in ten minutes.

An open shed makes the best place for the turkeys to roost, but it should not be so open as to furnish no protection.

Decay soon spreads in fruit or vegetables in the cellar. To be on the safe side they should be culled over frequently.

The incubator lamp should be filled and cleaned every day at noon. This will give ample time to regulate the flame by night.

Ventilation is essential to both man and beast. Oftentimes the cattle are better provided for along this line than the children.

Pasturing grass too soon or too hard is an expensive way of saving feed; it costs several times the amount of feed saved.

A little careful feeding about ten days before freshening time is all that is necessary to prevent milk fever and other ilder troubles.

Butter for market wrapped in paper will always get the edge in price, and the expense is trifling. A quarter buys a big batch of butter paper.

In your order for nursery stock, don't fail to include a few Concord grape vines. Quality and hardiness considered, you can't beat the Concord out here.

By raising standard bred poultry, one will be able to sell stock and eggs for breeding purposes and get much better prices than when selling eggs and fowls for food only.

By keeping a little tab on the hens that are laying best, now; then setting the eggs from these hens in early spring, one is pretty sure to develop a flock of first-class winter layers.

Keeping the cold out of the stables by excluding all fresh air is endangering the health of stock. Fresh air, without cold drafts, is what is desired, though it is some trouble to secure such conditions.

If the buttermaker uses more than the right proportion of salt, thinking thereby to increase the weight cheaply, he is lowering the quality of his product and increasing the weight but little. Not more than one ounce to the pound should be used.

Fresh air is important in successful poultry culture. To house fowls in a close, stuffy building, will result in colds which lead on to roup. Since the advent of the scratching shed houses the value of fresh air has proved its worth and there is less anxiety about poultry diseases.

Busy hens produce eggs.

Breed horses to some purpose.

The best cows are the cheapest.

Good for land and cows—alfalfa.

Winter dairying will never be overdone.

Millet seed is a great egg-dropping grains.

Cherry trees are an ideal fruit for home grounds.

Oats and peas, sown early, make good hog pasture.

Use horse manure for the hotbed; rotted manure for the soil.

Plenty of pure water is necessary to the profit's end of stock raising.

About 60 per cent. of the feed given a cow goes to maintain her body.

Unless wisely fed and cared for a herd of fine hogs will degenerate rapidly.

Keep the orchard clear of all dried brush, it being the harbor for injurious insects.

The day is not far distant when the scrub hog will be only a memory. Hasten its coming.

The hens will be laying for you if you give them plenty of vegetable, bone meal and grain.

If the cows or calves get lousy, try an application of strong brine thickened with strong soap.

The longer the calf is allowed to suck the cow the harder it will be to make it drink from the bucket.

It is nearly always best to save some of the old sows, especially to farrow the early spring litters.

More alfalfa means more home-grown feed and smaller feed bills. It naturally leads to better profits.

Farm crops sold to cows and shoats bring top prices and the fertility of the soil is kept on the place, too.

The man with five cows and a separator is better off than his neighbor with eight cows and no machine.

No matter how well bred a cow may be she cannot produce milk at a profit when given only a maintenance ration.

Study your breed. You can't make a success by giving White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks the same kind of treatment.

Test the seed!—not the corn alone, but samples of all the kinds of grain you intend to sow. The results may surprise you.

The high cost of living on the farm may be reduced in a measure at least by producing more of the necessities of life at home.

It's an exceptional cow that can get enough inspiration from a straw pile and a tank of ice water to give a decent mess of milk.

What are you going to do with your idle hours this winter? says one paper. The man whose farm work is systematized has none.

White of the egg is recommended in cases of fracture in chickens, for soaking the bandages, thus binding them together and stiffening.

If hogs are lousy set a small post, wrapped tight with an old rope. In the ground, and soak the rope with coal oil. The hog will do the rest.

Industrious fowls are the kind to keep. It matters not what the breed is, the lazy hen is unprofitable. It is the industrious hen that produces eggs.

In figuring up the value of the dairy cow, do not neglect to take the calf into consideration. This is one reason why registered cattle are so desirable.

The best heifer calves may be made into fine veal in seven or eight weeks by feeding them skim milk and oil meal, but better far it is to raise them on the same foods.

In feeding the dairy cow it is a recognized fact that a certain amount of nourishment must be used to keep up her body. What is given above this, if it is the right kind, goes to produce milk.

While we are about it, we can just as well have pure bred fowls on the place. They don't eat any more, they are more dependable for laying, as a rule, and they certainly make a better appearance than the mixed flock.

Several years feeding convinced us that cow peas are worth as much for dairy feed as alfalfa, ton for ton. If the peas are well selected they are worth more than alfalfa. Cow peas can be grown in any locality in the southwest while alfalfa cannot.

The ordinary fowl—that is, one not held in high esteem by an experienced breeder—is not valuable enough to doctor up and fuss with, by the novice. If roup shows in the eyes and nose, by an ill smelling discharge, take the bird away at once and kill it. Burn the body and head.



POULTRY FOR THE BOY

Desirable to Manage Them Separately From Other Fowls.

Plan Given for the Construction of Suitable House to Accommodate Ten Hens and Male—Coop May Be Enlarged.

(By KATHERINE ATHERTON GRIMES.)

The boy who has fowls of his own will want to manage them so as to keep them separate from the other poultry on the farm. The following plan, which is arranged to accommodate ten or twelve hens and a male, has been found very satisfactory. It may be enlarged for a greater number, always remembering that each additional fowl means from five to eight square feet more of floor space.

The coop in question is five feet wide and twelve feet long, giving a floor space of sixty square feet—five or six square feet per hen. It is six feet high at the front, and four feet at the back, and is built from cheap lumber, and covered with tarred roofing. On most farms there are odds and ends of boards enough to put

up such a coop, except for the roofing. As no glass is used, the only additional expense will be for nails, hinges, a few yards of cheap cotton domestic, and a little poultry netting.

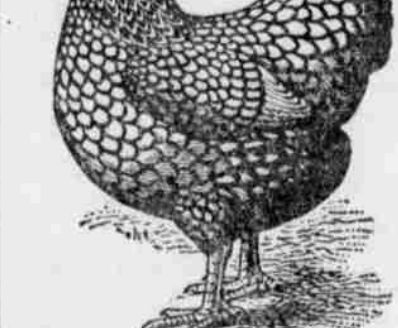
The door into the coop is put at one end of the front wall. It is not closed with a solid door, but with a frame covered with wire netting, having a curtain of muslin on the inside for use in cold weather. The upper half of the remaining part of the front is also left open and covered with netting, with an inside muslin curtain. In warm weather these curtains are kept rolled up, but in cold weather they are let down over the openings. They should be large enough to cover them well, and have weights at the bottom to hold them in place. If a hen is run in, and a rather heavy slat thrust through the casing thus formed, they will stay in place very well.

The only other openings in the coop are four little square doorways, eight by ten inches in size. If the hens are very large, these may be made somewhat larger each way. One of these little doors should be in each end, and one in each lower corner of the back wall. They are closed with a sliding panel, set in a little frame, which can be raised or lowered by a wire or stout cord. Only one is, of course, to be used at a time.

In the center of the back wall, two feet above the floor, fasten a frame two feet wide and three feet long, carrying two roosting poles. This frame should be hinged to the wall so it can be raised out of the way when desired. Under it, a foot from the floor, make a little platform of boards to catch the droppings. Do not fasten this anywhere, as you will want to take it up to clean it. On the front corners of the roosting frame put legs a foot long, which should rest on this dropping board when the roost is lowered in place. Have both roosting poles the same height, not set so the frame will slant.

On the ceiling, directly above the roost, nail strips of inch boards so as to make a frame the same size, or a trifle larger, than the roost itself. To this tack strips of burlap sacking long enough to reach the floor, and wide enough to completely surround the coop when they are dropped in place. At the lower edges put slats to keep them in place, as on the other curtains. On cold nights this makes a snug, and yet not stuffy, sleeping place for the biddies. In the warmer parts of the country this inside curtain will not be needed, but in the colder states it will give ample protection through the winter. It should be rolled up during the day.

The nest boxes—two are plenty—should be placed in the darkest part of the coop. This will be against the front wall, in the corner farthest from the outer door. A box three feet long and a foot deep, with partition in the middle, and doors cut in the ends, makes a good nest when turned bottom side up over a nice dash bed of clean straw.



A Splendid Specimen.

SUCCESS

Depends largely upon the physician's skill. No man or woman can do their best work if troubled with a weak stomach, or a torpid liver. Don't be careless. Don't procrastinate.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Promotes the flow of digestive juices, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It makes men and women strong in body and active in mind.

Ask Your Druggist

CHARGE ON THE COMMUNITY

Care of Those Afflicted With Tuberculosis Plainly a Drag on the General Welfare.

Dr. H. L. Barnes, superintendent of the Rhode Island state sanitarium, has recently demonstrated by some interesting studies of patients discharged as "apparently cured" from that institution, that a sanitarium is a sound investment for any state or city.

The gross earnings of 170 ex-patients obtained in 1911 amounted to \$102,752, and those of 231 cases in 1912, to \$112,921. By applying the same average earnings to all ex-patients of the sanitarium living in 1911 and 1912, Dr. Barnes concludes that their income in these two years was \$551,000. This sum is more than three times the cost of maintenance of the sanitarium, including interest at four per cent. on the original investment and depreciation charges. Dr. Barnes concludes, however, "While institutions for the cure of tuberculosis are good investments, there is good reason for thinking that institutions for the isolation of far advanced cases would be still better investments."

During the past few years Western Canada grains—wheat, oats, barley and flax—have been in competition with grains from all other countries, and in every case their superiority has been shown. It is not only in oats, but it is in wheat, in barley and in flax, that Canada more than holds its own, when placed side by side with grains from other parts.

Mixed farming is taking a strong hold not only in those parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which up to the present have been devoted solely to grain growing, but also in the districts contiguous, where the conditions of climate, shelter, water, grass and hay make farming of this kind, easy to prosecute and large in profits. It was in the Province of Manitoba that the steer was raised that carried off the Championship of the steer class, at Chicago last December. This beast had been fattened on the grass and hay of the Province and the only finishing grain it had was barley; not an ounce of corn.

Western Canada presents innumerable opportunities for the big farmer who wants to cultivate his thousands of acres, the medium man satisfied with a few hundred acres, the man who is content to farm his free homestead of one hundred and sixty acres; it has opportunities for the investor, the capitalist, the business man, the manufacturer and the laborer.

Agents of the Canadian Government located at different points in the United States will be pleased on application, to give any desired information, free of cost.—Advertisement.

BREAKING OUT ON LEG

Hilltop, Kan.—"About two years ago I began to notice a breaking out on my leg. At first it was very small but soon it began to spread until it formed large blotches. The itching was terrible and almost constant. Many nights I could not sleep at all. After scratching it to relieve the itching it would burn so dreadfully that I thought I could not stand it. For nearly a year I tried all kinds of salves and ointment, but found no relief. Some salves seemed to make it worse until there were ugly sores, which would break open and run.

"One day I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Remedies. I got a sample of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and began by washing the sores with the Cuticura Soap, then applying the Cuticura Ointment twice a day. I noticed a change and got more Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a few weeks I was cured. It has healed so nicely that no scar remains." (Signed) Mrs. Anna A. Lew, Dec. 17, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

THE REASON.

Something Seemed Lacking.

One of the best known London newspapers, in a review of "Lincoln's Own Stories," collected by Anthony Gross, commented on the anecdote which Lincoln was fond of telling of a family of such migratory habits that they were able to get everything into one wagon, and even the chickens were so used to being moved that whenever they saw the wagon sheets brought out they laid themselves on their backs and crossed their legs, ready to be tied. The British reviewer, with an insular sense of humor, remarked: "One feels a little as though something must have been accidentally left out of this and of many other stories in the book."

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigan, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move. After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: "I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy."

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free, Adv.

To the Point.

"That was a very appropriate remark the jockey made when they pulled him from under his mount when it stumbled and fell on him."

"What was the remark?"

"This is a horse on me."

One can fall despite a fine line of good intentions.

CANADA WINS AGAIN

THE COLORADO SILVER TROPHY FOR OATS WON A SECOND TIME BY CANADA.

The most recent achievement of Canada's West is winning for the second time the magnificent \$1,500 silver trophy awarded by the State of Colorado for the best peck of oats. At Columbus, Ohio, in 1911, J. C. Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, placed a peck of oats grown on their farm in competition, with oats from every part of the world. The judges had no difficulty in deciding, and the award was given to the Saskatchewan grown oats. In 1912, the Corn Exposition had no exhibition, and our Canadian friends, although ready for a second contest had no opportunity.

In 1913, the exhibition of the Society was held at Columbus, S. C., and it is said of it that it was one of the best yet held. At this exhibition, which comprised corn and all the smaller grains, Hill & Sons of Lloydminster had on exhibition for the contest another peck of oats grown on their Saskatchewan farm, in 1912. There was no trouble for the judges, no time necessarily lost in reaching a decision, Hill & Sons won, and for the second time their name will appear on the crest of the cup. The third space will doubtless be occupied by their name, and then this splendid trophy will be theirs.

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FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

Are Riches in Careful Qualities FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

What some of our youths need is more education and less experience.

There's nothing platonic about a man's love for himself.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures their pain, cures wind colic, soothes a bottle.

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Better Give Up Fish.

Some people are always prepared for trouble which may not materialize, like the man who carried a raw egg wherever he went.

"Why must you always carry about a raw egg?" asked a friend one day. "Because it is such an excellent remedy for fishbone in the throat."

Friendly Hint.

"I'm afraid to say exactly what I think," said Governor Blawie.

"That's interesting," replied Senator Sorghum. "But a man who adopts that principle ought to be more careful what he thinks."

SHARE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder for itchy, aching, swollen, nervous feet, cures corns and bunions. Makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample address Allen H. Gimate, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

When you feel like calling a man a liar go to the telephone and then change your mind.

Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure. The worst cases of matter of low time, standing, are cured by the wonderful old red ointment. Antiseptic Healing Ointment. Healers pain and heat at the same time. See box for full directions.

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